Our Boston Correspondence.

Boeron, October 20, 1855. on of Evangelical Sabbath School Teachers in Bo mechion of Evangelical Sabbath School Teachers in Bos-ton—Horace Mann—The Exhibition—Military Matters— Sale of Real Estate—Warren Bridge—Equitable Stores— Political Items—Great K. N. Meeting—Senatorial Nomi-nations—The Season—Population of Massachusetts—Its Rate of Increase—Decline of Some Towns—Powder and Baltpetre for the Russians—The United States Agricultural Exhibition—High Prices of Food—New Works Announced

Will Baptist, Episcopal, Congregationalist, and Methodist denominations, had a meeting on the afternoon of the 18th, at which resolutions were adopted to have a con-vention of the Sabbath School Teachers of the several vention of the Sabata School Feathers of the several Evangelical denominations in Massachusetts, next month. A committee of fifteen gentlemen was appointed, with power to make all the proper arrangements. It is sup-posed that the convention will be held about the middle

before the Mercantile Library Association, on the 21st of November. He is an absolute and perfect brick in the

November. He is an absolute and perfect brick in the way of lecturing, putting a vast amount of matter into what he says, unlike some other gentlemen of the same political persuasion with himself, who have an abundance of words but a great poverty of ideas.

The good town of Boston will be full of people next week, and noley enough to frighten off one-half the old ogies, who can't bear such disturbances of their repose, and whose ideas of what constitutes "a time" cannot get ahead of what was the regular thing in that way about the days that Lafayette was here. The In-dustrial Exhibition will attract tens of thousands, and it has been proposed that the 26th shall be ageneral holiday. has been proposed that the same time, so that her chance of making money may be put down as first rate. Great sales have already been made of tickets, and there will be want numbers of persons go to see her who sould not from their own knowledge, tell whather she shall be talking in French or Hebrew. Indeed, it will be all Greek to them. reena or reserve. Indeed, it will be all Greek to tasm. Leaving foreigners aside, there may be a hundred or two persons in Boston and Cambridge who are capable of en-joying a play by Corneille or Razine. The rest will go for the fashion of the thing, and in that way aid to make

Monsieur Felix happy.

The Boston Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Rogers, editor of the Boston Journal, celebrated their 57th anniversary on the 18th, in a very imposing manner. They dined at Parker's new hotel, being the first company, civil or military, that has done so. The company was very full. This has been quite a military week, and many of our companies have come out with unusually full ranks.

The sale of real estate on the 17th, did not bring so much money as was expected. The property was valued at upwards of \$600,000, and brought only some \$428,000. Even after making an allowance for the property that was withdrawn, the sum realized must be considered small, as the greater part of the lands and the buildingwere situated in the most flourishing parts of Boston, where such things of late years have advanced at imwhere such things of late years have advanced at immense rates, and commanded almost any price asked for them. I do not understand the cause of this comparative failure. The property withdrawn consists of about 10,000 square feet of land, and several houses on Oliver

rative failure. The property withdrawn consists of about 10,000 square feet of land, and several houses on Oliver street and Hamilton avenue. It was withdrawn because of a suit in the United States Court, which cannot be decided at present.

The work on Warren bridge goes on with vigor, and by the commencement of the new year we shall have our rull means of communication with our Charlestown neighbors restored. The bridge will be one of the finest structures of the kind ever put up in the United States. Gas has been carried to the thriving "town of Newton, where so many of the business people of Boston reside. It is to be extended to Watertown.

The new "Equitable store," established as a defence against extortionists and monopolists, is doing a great business. On the first day that it opened upwards of \$5,000 were taken in exchange for goods at fair prices. The attempt bids fair to be successful on an extensive scale, and ought to be imitated throughout the country. The Beston Know Nothing meeting, held in Faneuil Hall on Thursday evening, was a great affair, a regular "mass" meeting, and no mistate. I know not how far such meetings are to be taken as indications of opinion, but if worth anything in that way this meeting would seem to foreshadow a large vote for Govenor Gardner. It was staid by spectators who are lamiliar with New York meetings, more to resemble one of that kind than any which they had before seen in Boston. There was a good deal of what in the Crimes they call "dash" at this gathering. The general impression seems to be that he Know Nothings will do extremely well in the large places, while they will lose in the small ones. Per contract it was a secontradictory as the small ones. Per contract it was the assertions that are now current, an which are as contradictory as the professions and practices of Christians. I fancy that the adoption of the plurality system will work changes that were little dreamed of by those who effected it.

The republicans deserve credit for the endeavors which they

been put in nomination by the new party, are deserving of success on the score of talent. The Know Nothings and whigs, too, have made some excellent nominations. The democratis have not been quite so fortunate; the only superior man nominated by them being Mr. Knowlton, of Worcester. He was a powerful advocate of that personal liberty bill which passed the coalition Senate in 1852, but which failed in the House through a combination of whigs and democrats against it. Though it did not go so far in some of its details as the existing law under the same ritle, its spirit was the same, and so was its intention.

Mr. Beach and Mr. Rockwell have written replies to a letter by Mr. Hane, a most respectable citizen of Boston, who wished to know their opinions about Know Nothing-ism. Mr. Rockwell refuses to make detailed replies to any letters, and Mr. Beach's answer, though not so definite, perhaps, as could be wished, is not favorable to the Know Nothing view of things, and no one supposed that if would be.

The Democratic Ward and County Committee of Boston have issued-an address to the democrate of Massachusetts. It is written by Mr. Vallett, and, therefore, must be well written; but the country democrate are already grumbling about the Boston folk troubling themselves concerning the country voters. They think that it would better become the Boston folk troubling themselves concerning the country voters. They think that it would better become the Boston folk troubling themselves oncerning the country voters. They think that it would better become the Boston folk troubling themselves concerning the country voters. They think that it would better become the Boston folk troubling themselves concerning the country voters. They think that it would better become the Boston folk troubling themselves concerning the country voters. They think that it would better become the Boston folk troubling themselves concerning the country voters. They shad the subject of an address before them at their Worcester meeting, and, by vote

The boy "Jack," who is said to have been sent back to Mobile from this city, under the Fugitive Slave law, is a jack—ass. The papers were "sold" by one of their cotemporaries.

The weather has been deliciously autumnal for some time past. The indian summer has been one of the finest ever known. Yesterday the air was londed with that blue bare hast belongs to the season, and in the country it seemed almost as if there had been a severe confagration in the woods, except that the nostrik were not offended. We have had some strong froms, and I only wish that our fever-stricken Southern friends could have a few such as I saw on Thursday morning. The country was white in every direction for miles—over meadows, fields, gardens, hills and forests. It seemed as if there had been a mild snow storm, just enough to cover the ground handsomely, and no more. I could but think what a blessing such a thing would be a few hundred miles hearer to the sun. There are marked indications, to-day, of a breaking up of the season, and of the occurrence of a storm, after which we shall see but few more days of "autumnal felicity."

It is stated that Capt. B. W. Perkins, of Worcester, has been appointed Russlan government agent for the United States.

The population of this State is now upwards of 1,200,000, if the returns that have been made from the ceasus of 1856 can be taken as forming a beais upon which to go. We have returns from thirty-two large places, which in 1850 had apopulation of 250,241, and which now figure up 275,301, being an increase of 56,000, or 25 per cent. This does not include Bost on, where the increase has been only about 22 per cent. In 1850 our entire population was 594,594. Should there be found a gain of 25 per cent throughout the state, our population will be upwards of 1,240,000. But this can bardly be expected. We probably shall find that it has not been much, if anything, over 20 per cent, a limit of the whole number will foot up to about 1,200,000. At the same rate of increase, the next national census w

Colt's platois, and similar Connecticut "metions." the "market" being the most convenient port in which they can be landed for the Cear's use. A large quantity of powder is now being put up in such a way as to be mission in the lastice for log-cool of cealess examiners, and will be laken for log-cool of cealess examiners, and will be into the Baitic after the English deet shall have lift it, it being supposed that there will be as much time left for action then as there was gained by British slowness last spring. If the Sofanuel Appleton—which examination for her cargo in part—could get in ahead of the English, it is not unreasonably inferred that they will have time enough for operations at the close of the season to admit of some dashing skipper landing powder enough at Port Baitie to blow all Europe to pleces, it could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose. The great could only be used directly for that purpose in the Carwith this most important material of war. Why did not she shut down the gate a year ago? By the steamer which came out tast week, I am told instructions were sent to some of the principal British Consuls in America to inquire into the matter. That is England all over; the mischief being done, she proceeds to show how it could have been prevented.

The preparations for the great United State, Agriculture of the great could be get the great could be get the great could be great with the great could be great to a great could be great and the great could be great to a great could be great to a great could be great to a great could be great great on preventing the great g

that is, of everywhere that people can wish to go in Boston.

Gore Block, at the corner of Green and Pitt streets, is an immense new building, intended to accommodate various descriptions of business, and which has risen with great speed, quite changing the appearance of things in that quarter of the town. It is of brick, and seven stories high. Just beyond it, as you go towards Court street, is another large edifice going up, immediately opposite the Revere House. The new building on the site of Niles' stables, which is close to the Court House, and fronts on School street, is going on steadily to completion. It will be used for lawyers' offices, and so forth. An iron front store is building on Fulton street, a place that has as much changed during the last fifteen years as any part of Boston that I am acquainted with.

ALGOMA.

Particulars of the Destructive Fire in Rich-

Particulars of the Destructive Fire in Richmond.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 19.]

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. John A. Belvin, in the rear of his furniture warehouse on Governor street, between Main and Franklin, and soon extended to several adjacent buildings, of combustible material, which were specifly consumed. The warehouse, workshops and stable of Mr. Belvin, the carpenter shop of Mr. James Yarrington, and the shop of Mr. Childresy, situated between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, were reduced to ashes in an incredibly short space of time. The flames then communicated to the building on the corner of Bank and Twelfth streets, (occupied by the Young Guard as an armory,) and to the workshops of Messrs. C. D. Yale and Samuel Sutherland, in the rear of their respective establisments on Main street. While the attention of the fremen was occupied at these various points, it was discovered that the large and handsome edifice recently built by Mr. Wm. Ritter, and occupied by Mr. S. W. Har wood as a furniture warehouse on Thirteenth street, was burning inside, the fames having already made considerable progress. The firemen directed most powerful energies towards saving this building, but without avail. The fire spread rapidly from the basement to the fourth story, consuming all in its way, and scarcely giving an opportunity to save any portion of the stock. Nothing but the bare walls were left standing. Very little valuable property was saved from the burning buildings.

During the progress of the conflagration, a distressing casualty occurred, which, it is feared, will result fatally. Mr. A. Arsell, senior, while actively engaged in the performance of fireman's duty, was crushed under a falling chimney, and very badly injured. A regro man named George Fox, belonging to Mr. Winston, was hit by a brick and his skull fractured. Mr. Arsell was extricated and taken to his residence in the vicinity. Three of his ribs were broken on the right side, his left leg sustain

gathered from reliable sources, and believed to be correct:

John A. Belvin, buildings and furniture destroyed,
320,000; insured for \$4,500 in the office of the Richmond
Fire Association and \$5,500 in the office of the Richmond
Fire Association and \$5,500 in the Virginia Fire and Marine Company.

William Ritter, building destroyed; insured \$5,000 in
the Mutual Company, which probably covers his loss,
Samuel W. Harwood, total loss on stock \$18,000; insured \$5,000 in the Fire Association, \$5,000 in Virginia Fire and Marine, and \$5,000 in the Valley Insurance
office.

James Yarringtos, loss \$500; no insurance.
Stephen Childrey, loss \$500; no insurance.
C. D. Yale and Samuel Sutherland, about \$100 each,
and R. W. Allen \$50.

There can be no doubt that this severe conflagration
was the work of an incendiary.

There can be no doubt that this severe conflagration was the work of an incentiary.

ELECTION RIOTS IN BALTIMORE—SEVERAL PERSONS FROT.—We regret to record the fact that our city was yesterday the scene of a disgraceful riot, growing out of a political excitement at the election in the 9th ward, for a member of the first branch of the City Council. The importance of the election, (as the result was looked upon by many as a criterion of the November contest) attracted a large number of persons to the polis early in the day. Everything was quiet for about an hour after the pol's were opened, when a number of persons, led on by Country Thompson, made their appearance and attempted to take possession of the polls. This demonstration around a spirit of resistance on the part of the Americans, and the attacking party was repulsed. Thompson, Benj Eccleson and others of them having been severely bruised. After this disturbance matters were very quiet until about two o'clock, when a number of persons, of whom Thompson and George Kong were the leaders, commenced an attack at the corner of Fremont and Saratega attrect, two squares distant from the polis, which resulted in the shooting of several persons. The origin of this disturbance we could not learn, but as zoom as it was discovered, the high constable, who was present at the polis with about thirty of his subordinates, sent a number of the officers to quell the riot. On the arrival of the polics force, the attacking party beat a retreat in order to avoid the officers, they ran down Saratoga street and were pursued. Feweral times they turned upon the officers and fired pistola at them, which called forth a return of shots from the police. When near Green street, Konig ran in a house, and was taken into custody by the officers, who were conveying him to the station house, and street his body, lie was taken to the Western station house, and surfactive and was also in the left side. He is not considered his bedy, the was taken to the Western station house, and surfacied,

The past week has been an interesting one to military men, growing out of the annual return of the inspection days, on which occasions the different regiments and companies compare notes, and see whether they have improved or retrograded in appearance, numbers and drill. It must be confessed that the reviews this year have not been so satisfactory as on former occasions. The accoutrements were generally in good order, and many of the trements were generally in good order, and many of the companies show excellent drill, but the numbers this year was far less than was expected. This arises no doubt from the undue multiplication of military organizations in our midst, growing out of the desire among too many persons to become officers. On Monday last the First Brigade paraded, as did also the 12th Regiment, the latter under its new commandant, Col. Richard French. The Tast Regiment, American Rifles, Col. Vosburg, and the 2d Regiment, American Rifles, Col. Vosburg, and the 2d Regiment and recommanded.

the 2d Regiment, American Riffes, Col. Vosburg, and the 2d Regiment, under command of Capt. Darrow, were also inspected, the ranks generally being very slim.

On Tuesday the Sixty-ainth regiment, Colonel Ryan, paraded for inspection, and was reviewed by Genaral Ewing, after which they proceeded to Hoboken for field exercise. The Eighth regiment, Col. Lyons, accompanied by the Washington troop, Capt. Varian, was also out for inspection.

inspection.

The Ninth regiment paraded on Wednesday, under command of Col. Pitkin. It inspected over 250 men, and was reviewed by Brigade-Major Cocks. This regimen

shows some signs of improvement in military drill.

On Thursday, the Seventh regiment, Col. Duryes, inspected 550 men, and gave evidence of splendid drill.

Our target companies, as usual, were not idle, but kept up a constant clamor in the neighborhood of our

kept up a constant clamor in the neighborhood of our office:—

The Manus Kelly Guards, commanded by Mr. Thomas Wallace, and numbering 112 muskets, proceeded to Hoboken for target practice on Monday last. This company is named after Mr. Manus Kelly, of the Seventeenth ward, and is composed principally of the bone and sinew of the young democrats of the ward, who turned out to do him honor. After returning from Hoboken, they proceeded to Tammany Hall, where they partook of dinner, after which the prizes were distributed by Capt. Rynders, to the best marksmen belonging to the company. The captain, as usual, was very happy in his remarks in delivering to each member his prize. The winner of the first prize was P. Brady, who took a particular liking to a fifty dollar gold piece presented by Mr. Kelly to the company. The second best shot was Thomas Wallace.

On Monday last the Hudson Guard, composed of the residents of the Stxth ward of Brooklyn, commanded by Captain Thomas Kerrigan and accompanied by Manshan's band, risited the Weehawken Ferry Pavilion, New Jersey, on their third annual excursion, numbering fity muskets and twenty prizes. Their appearance was highly creditable.

The Red Fort Guard paraded for target practice, on their eighth annual excursion, commanded by John A. Bradish, numbering sixty muskets and thirteen pioneers, headed by Captain Thomas Lawrence. They visited the Weehawken Ferry Pavilion, where twenty valuable prizes were awarded. On measuring the target the ludges reported that 103 balls had passed through it. The reputation of this company is so well known as to require no comment; suffice it to say they fully sustained the justly merited commendation of all who witnessed their parade.

The Nice and Runner Guard, from the Empire Tobacco Works of Brooklyn, as also the Hibernia Guards, visited Mansion House. Hoboken, for target practice. They severally looked well.

The Madison Guards, Captain John Skillin, accompanied by Manshan's band, went on their annual target excursion, October 18, 1856, office:—

The Manus Kelly Guards, commanded by Mr. Thomas

eight valuable prizes. After returning, they partook of a sumptuous supper at Mr. William Elliott's, 156 East Twenty-sixth street.

The Cross Guards, Captain Donaldson, numbering fity muskets, passed our office on Thursday evening, on their return from Clifton Park, Staten Island, accompanied by Robertson's band. They had a good time of it, excellent music, capital shooting, and a first rate dinner (without liquor). After about twenty very valuable prizes were distributed among the crack shots, they returned to the cliy at peace with themselves, the world, and the rest of mankind.

Lewis Reynold's Guard, Capt. R. H. Welch, thirty-five muskets, proceeded to Paterson, N. J., on their second annual target excursion, where they contended for nineteen prizes.

Protective Volunteers, Capt. Geo. A. Moore, with Robertson's band, proceeded to Williamsburg last week. They number thirty muskets, and are attached to Engine Company No. 2.

The Parker Guards, under the command of Capt. Thomas Coady, paraded on Thursday, Oct. 13. After marching through the principal streets of the city they proceeded to Bull's Ferry for target practice. This company is composed principally of citizens residing in the First ward.

The Thirteenth Ward Guard, all Germans, Capt. Ernst Simon, proceeded on their first annual target excursion to Fast New York. They mustered fifty-one rifles, and the men attracted much attention by their soldier-like bearing and military drill. Their target was well riddled, and showed them to be excellent marksmen.

The Walldence Guards, Captain A. Moore, turned out 42 muskets, and contended for 20 prizes, at Staten Island. On returning they passed the Herault office, and saluted us with hearty cheers. They are a fine corps, and marched well and looked well.

Liberty Light Guard proceeded to Hoboken, where they shot for 28 prizes. They turned out 60 muskets, and shot well.

The Constitution Guards, Captain Hurley, belonging to Engine Company No. 7, turned out last week—number 66 muskets. John Scott Musketeers, Capt. Flyn, 40 muskets, went to Hoboken.

Brooklyn Fagle Guard, Capt. Day, 40 muskets, Stew-art's band, went to Hoboken. The Fulton Light Guard, a company of boys belonging to Brooklyn, went on their annual target excursion on the 15th inst. The little fellows were well drilled, and marched in good order.

Brevoort Guards, Captain Van Raden, Jr., paraded to Hoboken. They mustered 79 guns, and contended for 25

Columbia Guards, Capt. T. B. Shelley, went to Astoria. They mustered I7 muskets, and shot for 10 prizes. Mathew Guard, Captain John Downey, 70 muskets, Ad-kins' band.

kins' band.

Faron Guards, Captain P. Broderick, composed of work-men in the Faron Iron Works, numbered 40 muskets, 25 prizes. Made a very soldierly appearance.

Flood Guards, Capt. Joseph Roberts, 34 muskets, Ro-bertson's band, Hoboken.

The Joseph S. Taylor Guard, Capt. Colvin, paraded on Wednesday for target practice. The following named companies visited Hoboken:—The

Index Guard, memoers of 32 Hose Carriage of New York. numbering sixty muskets; the Young Mechanics' Guard, of Brooklyn, Siewart's band, paraded fifty muskets; the Flood Guard, from the Fourteenth ward, accompanied by the Washington Brass band, numbering sixty muskets; the Robert leare Guard; of Brooklyn, Stewart's band, fifty muskets; the seer Guards; Capt. Wilson, Shelton's band, numbering filty muskets. The Nassau Guard, (whose parade was signalized by the sudden death of one of their Judges, Mr. McGowan, after delivering their prizes,) and the Fifth Company, composed of the exempt members of the National Cadets, commanded by Capt. H. P. Woodcock, visited Mr. Ferry's ground. The Eagle Guard, of Brooklyn, Capt. G. R. M. Day, accompanied by Stewart's band, mustering fifty muskets, visited odd Fellows' Hall. Some forty valuable prizes were awarded to the successful competitors. of Brooklyn, Stewart's band, paraded fifty muskets; the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONRY MARKET. SUNDAY, Oct. 21-6 P. M.

The stock market yesterday was much depressed. The disposition to sell all kinds and classes of stocks was strong, and but for the immense bull interest in the street much lower prices would, undoubtelly, have ruled. It is most extraordinary to see stocks which really have so little intrinsic value, so well sustained in the face o the present exigencies of financial affairs. Erie has com-menced receding, and the party carrying it, no matter what may be its collective or individual strength, must give way under the preseure. Whatever may be their means and ability to carry, their judgment must decide for them that it would be folly to persevere in the hope that outside speculators would ultimately relieve them at higher prices. Under ordinary circumstances the combination might, from its inherent strength, have par-tially succeeded, but now it is utterly impossible. Pancy stocks must give way to the times. Speculation, for the present, is dead. The leading railroad stocks on the market are held by strong cliques of capitalists, and certain classes may not be materially depressed. Those which are steadily earning large dividends have not much to fear; but those occupying a precarious position, which are involved with heavy floating debts and embarrassed finances, which have been struggling along sustaining their credit by paying dividends beyond their excuings, in the hope that something would "turn up" to extricate them from their difficulties, must collapse under the pressure which must be realized before the lapse of many mouths, and expose to the world all their hideous rottenness. The effect of a severe stringency and revolution in financial affairs would be to separate the wheat from the chaff and place in a proper position these companies which have for so many years been deciving their stockholders and the public by all sorts of

falsehoods and misrepresentations. There probably is not a dividend paying railroad stock in the country so likely to be driven to the wall under the approaching revulsion as New York Central. The high prices ruling for this stock leave a wide margin for depreciation. Stocks more depressed and of less value may stand comparatively steady, while those excessively indated must inevitably be heavy sufferers. It is the time for capitalists and anali holders to overhaul their pocketbooks, and take the first opportunity to get rid of all doubtful and diseased securities. Money pocketbooks, and take the first opportunity to get rid of all doubtful and diseased securities. Money will be too valuable six months hence to be forced to let it lie idle in fancy stocks, or in stocks which at that time may be so largely depreciated as to require too great a sacrifice to realize. Good sound, solid productive stocks are the only safe securities to hold in these times. We have no doubt that as the financial trouble on the other side increases, even our best investments will fluctuate and depreciate in market value; but if their productive ness is undisturbed or undiminished, the effect will be comparatively moderate, while on all stocks of a fancy character the fluctuations must be perfectly ruinous particularly to that class of speculators who hold that kind of securities beyond their purse.

The exportation of specie from this port last week, was sealed.

| Samsum | Sursum | S Total for 1855......925,554,665 19

road Company contemplate making a new issue of 5,000 shares of stock.

The authracite coal trade is slacking off a little, the

tonings by the three principal lines reaching only 117,751 tons. The whole tonings for the season reaches, how-ever, the very large aggregate of 3,900,475 tons. For the week ending on Thursday last, the Reading Railroad brought down 51,295 tons, and for the year to the same time 1,952,558 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company brought down for the week 27,481 tons, and for the season to the same time 893,047 tons. The Lehigh Naviga-tion shipped for the week ending on Saturday ast 38,975 tion shipped for the week ending on Saturday last 38,975 tons, and for the year to the same time 1,054,870 tons. The increase on the Reading Railroad over last year's tonusge, to the same time, is 202,643 tons. The increased tonusge by the Schuylkill Navigation over that of last year to the same time, is 125,928 tons.

The shipments of coal from Richmond, the Reading Railroad depot, last week, amounted to 30,546 tons;

total, this season, 1,307,439 tons, against 1,153,315 tours

total, this season, 1,307,439 tons, against 1,153,315 tons to the same time last season.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday, at 12)4 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value

of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending and including Friday, October 19, dis-tinguishing the destination and extent of shipments to each port:—

| Commerce of the Port of New York—Value of Exports. | 11vsr2001. | Quant. | Value. | Quant. | Value. | Cotton, bales, 2,702 \$110,251 | Apples, bbls. | 204 | \$496 | Wheat, bush90,162 | 170,864 | En. leather, cs. | 3 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 270 COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK-VALUE OF EXPORTS. \$95,115 P. ashes, bbbs 30 1 665 En. cloth, cs. 2 34,584 Staves5,361 | Decse, | Ds. 16,404 | 1 666 | En. cloth, cs. 2 | 160 | Gl. cake, | fons 772 | 34,584 | Staves | 5,361 | 645 | Total | S141,410 |

Cotton, bales, 1,024 \$45,832 Drugr, bbls 41 \$1,250 Flour, bbls 12,337 93,974 Bark, bales 350 7,000 Wheat, bus, 27,644 36,456 I rubber, bgs, 275 3,905 IR goods, cs. 244 14,282 Pot a.hes, bbls 59 1,575 Bocks, cs. 1 180 Wagon, 1 1600 Hops, bales 2 102 Cars 484 530 Hardware, bx. 1 538 Staves 600 237 Total \$238,285 на мверо. \$40,921 Rice, cks..... 537 \$13,217 21,791 28,091 342 4,664 2,185 22,984 205 525 310 400

\$198,225 \$180 4,600 1,459 3,200 ANTWERP. \$1,000 2,282 3,018 13,317 5,656 2,049 1,079 2,110

Rye flour, bbls 100 Tobacco, hhds. 61 Total..... Wheat, bushels..... 24,516 Cotton, bales, 577 \$27,250 To

CONSTANTINOPLE. Total.....\$40,936

Flour, bbls. 1,479 \$14,284 Rosin, bbls. 690 \$815 I. R. goods, es 9 344 Fustie, tons. 75 1,478 Pepper, bags 800 9,279 Staves 2,099 159 Press, cs. 1 160 \$25,514

Flour, bbls. Beef. 18
Port 150
inna. 1.
Lard 4,579
Butter Z 424

CCBA.

6 Wine, bxs. 100

6 Wine, bxs. 100

7 Iron, bdis. 25

7 Iron, bdis. 25

1 Linaced oil, cs. 14

6 Oileioth. 15

1 Baskets, pkgs. 37

1 Stationery, cs. 25

6 Giue, bbis. 4

9 Cattan, cs. 4

9 Oil, pkgs. 13

6 Aie, bbis. 30

9 En.leather bxs. 80

9 En.leather bxs. 50

10 Grate bars. 600

10 Grate bars. 600 Pork, bbis 70
Lard, tbs. 41,757
Bacon 5.714
Butter 9,306
Cheese. 3,561
Hardware, cs. 595
Whale oil, gais 306
Soap, bxs. 50
Machinery 220
Candles 100
Copper, shits. 11
Potatoes, bbis 100
Spirits turp 6 \$1,606 4,764 667 961 164 4,141 4,141 Backets, pkgs 3
221 Stationery, cs 228 Glue, bbls. 4
230 Rattans, cs 4
240 Oil, pkgs 18
470 Ale, bbls. 30
300 En.leather brs 8
112 Leat furtings 1
100 Grate bars 500
700 Drugs cs 40
1,007 Hats, brs. 2
405 Hose, pcs 50
120 Hoogs, cs 40
1,007 Bats, brs. 2
405 Hose, pcs 50
120 Hoogs, cs 250
130 Hoogs, cs 250
140 Hoogs, cs 250
150 Hoogs, cs 250
150 Hoogs, cs 360
150 H 700 217 103 106 1,750 250 426 113 703 184 400 1,439 18,750 1,439 18,750 Furniturs, ca.
Paper, rems. 5,
Rice, tes.
Type, cs.
Press
Praint, kegs.
Drugs, plegs.
Onions, cs.
Glass 20,893 Total....

DANISH WEST INDIES.

\$450 Tobacco, ibs. 931

1,175 Shoos, cs. 9

385 Matting, rolls 15

1,169 Trunks, &c. 120

351 Whips, cs. 1

832 Toys. 12

100 Torpedoes. 5

209 Shaves. 2,300

8 177 Rice, cs. 8

406 Candles, bxs. 315

580 Wh. ofl. gals. 159

3,185 Tes. chts. 15

564 Sp. pess, kgs. 122

167 Other articles...—

8 1,066 \$168 667 195 376 137 402 165 322 217 1,104 147 106 320 562

3,250
7,000
3,905
1,575
1,575
To London and Liverpool nearly two-thirds of the total sold of the total value was in flour, wheat and corn. The aggregate value was in flour, wheat and corn. The aggregate prison

for any week previous this season. The importations last week were limited, the aggregate

Value of moles, put on the market during the week | \$1,444,158 | 150, ary goods do. do. do. \$144,720

Total importation.....

of the importations of general merchandice, the princi-pal items were as follows:--Codee, \$125,708; segare, \$16,-

90,004,987

CITY TRADE REPORT.

Weekly Report of Deaths In the city and county of New York, from the 13th day of October to the 20th day of October, 1955. Men, 73; women, 53; boys, 126; girls, 89—Total, 341. Adults, 126; children, 216; males, 199; females, 142; odined persons, 19.

Diarrhora
Dropsy in the chest.
Dropsy in the chest.
Dropsy in the head
Drownett
Dysentery
Enlargement of heart
Enlargement of ites
Erpsipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas
Erysipelas Marasmus, infantile.
Meanles
Mortification.
Mortification of lungs.
Mumps
Old age
Paley
Pleurisy
Premature birth
Berofula.
Spine, injuries of.
Hillhorn
Homach, disease of.
Hulloothou (from a fire)
Suickle, by inulanum.

Frystjelas of the face 1 Fleurity
Frystjelas of the face 1 Petrature birth 1
Patty liver 1 Seconda. 5
Fever 1 Spine, injuries of 1
Fever heetle 1 Helliborn 7
Fever heetle 1 Helliborn 7
Fever purposal 3 Mulfocation (from a fire) 3
Fever purposal 3 Mulfocation (from a fire) 3
Fever resultent 4 Nuicide by inulamon 1
Fever scarlet 5

Total 8

MECAPTULATION - DESCRIPE CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c 2 Stillborn and premature 5
Frain and nerve 67
Generative organs 5 Stomach, bowels adducted 6
Heart and blood yeares. 6 dignetive organs 9
Longs, threat, &c 9
Longs, threat, &c 9
Longs, threat, &c 9
Total 6

-Of which 16 were from violent causes. 6

Lond 10

Total 10

Tot Under 1 year. 110 49 to 50 years. 1 to 2 years. 46 50 to 50 years. 2 to 5 years. 25 60 to 50 years. 5 to 10 years. 12 70 to 50 years. 10 10 15 years. 4 50 to 50 years. 15 to 20 years. 4 50 to 50 years. 15 to 20 years. 3 50 to 100 years. 20 to 25 years. 15 Unknown.

Footland
Footland
Footland
Fweden
United States
Unknown
Wales

Alexabenia, Bik's based, 1 Lenatic As'm, Bloom'le, Bellevas Hospital. 10 Pen y Hosp, bis-fil's isi. City Hospital. 9 Randoff's isi. Nor. Hospital. 12 Ymeant's Rospital. 13t Ymeant's Rospital. 1 Ward's isi. Resgit Hospital. 2 Ward's isi. Resgit Hosp

of the importations of grand colors, \$105,700, segars, \$15, pp. 10.

254, madder \$17,041, fars, \$55,772, hemp, \$40,805, 11.

beyong \$48,364, undressed shins, \$77.700 trong \$50.

156, tan, \$10,102; segar, \$71,000; tes, \$41,100, stores, \$10,000; tes, \$10,000; tes | 100; tax, 000,000; augus, 075,000; ten, 075,570; etten, | | \$60,564